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pinnata, and on page 278 of the work, states distinctly that it is not the same as *P. rivularis*, one would naturally think that he had seen the plant and knew what he was writing about.

The station for the Oregon plant as given me is: found on a rock bluff with water running over it, about ten feet up a vertical wall rising from the side of the creek, which is here almost a torrent: McKleay Canyon, Oregon; Coll. Charles Potter, 16-5—1920. It gives me great pleasure to deposit half my specimen in the herbarium of the Sullivant Moss Society.

18 PALATINE ROAD, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ON OUR AMERICAN FORM OF TIMMIA MEGAPOLITANA HEDW.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER

Number 47 of my exsiccati was distributed under the name of *Timmia megapolitana* Hedw. I have recently collected the plant again and have reexamined it with considerable care. Limpricht in Laubmoose[1] devotes over a page of detailed description to this plant. According to Limpricht's Key (*l. c.*, p. 577) the leaf base ought to be yellowish and not hyaline: it is yellowish in older Minnesota plants, but would even then be called *hyaline* ("wasserhell"). He describes the upper, distal part of the leaf base as "papillose on the dorsal side, with strongly thickened walls." These papillae are so insignificant that I failed to find them on my own sections. Professor Chamberlain, however, succeeded in making sections which demonstrate their presence. By his courtesy I am permitted to publish his drawings, Fig. 2 shows the best that could be found of papillae. This and fig. 1 are sections through the upper and lower part of the leaf base respectively.

Fig. 1 also demonstrates the presence, on the dorsal surface of the lamina, of a layer of small flat cells extending from the costa toward the leaf margin, becoming thinner and disappearing, leaving the lamina at the margin of one cell-layer.

The presence of these papillae is made of first diagnostic importance, as is seen by the statement in the first line of Limpricht's key, page 577, and by the italics in the description, page 578. Barnes, in his Key[2], also uses this character. The plant is monoicous, as it needs to be. The inner perichaetial leaves are 6-8 mm. long. One or two ♂ buds stand within them at the base of the seta; they measure a little less than 1 mm., and are raised on a short stalk 0.32-0.4 mm. long; there are generally three enveloping leaves as long as the bud, which have a loose elongated areolation; the outer one is costate to above the middle, while the others are costate to near the apex, and their margin is strongly serrate above the middle; the antheridia are orange-yellow, and are raised on a short stalk about 0.16 mm. long, the tube proper measuring about 0.56 mm.; the paraphyses are a little longer and thread-shaped. One is left uncertain whether they are yellowish, as they should be for *T. megapolitana*, or not; they appear to be hyaline.

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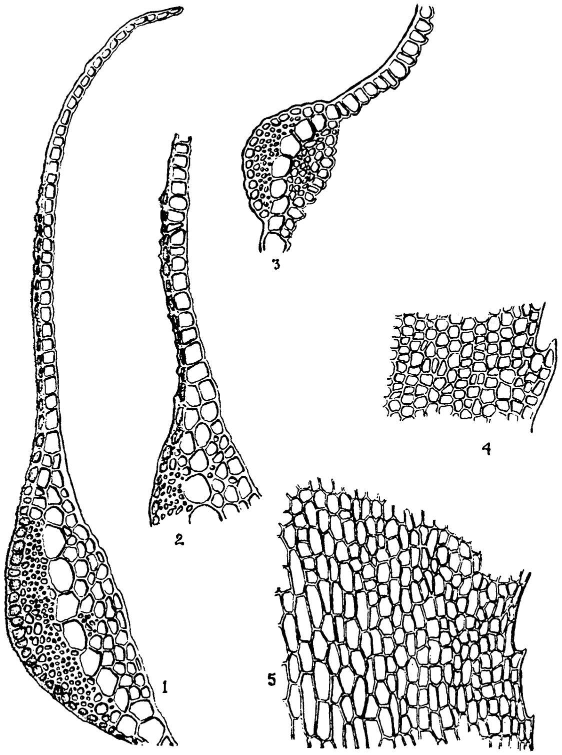
[1] K. G. Limpricht. Die Laubmoose Deutschlands, Oesterreichs, und der Schweiz. Vol **2**: 578. 1895.

[2] C. R. Barnes. Analytic Keys to the Genera and Species of North American Mosses. Revised by G. D. Heald, pp. 221. 1896.



TIMMIA MEGAPOLITANA Hedw.

Figs. 1 and 2, sections through the lower and upper part of the leaf base.

Fig. 3, section through the costa of the lamina.

Figs. 4 and 5, areolation of lower and upper parts of the leaf margin respectively, showing diminished size of teeth toward base.

(Drawings made by Edward B. Chamberlain from La Moille plants.)

The capsule, peristome, and spores have not yet been considered, Limpricht's description emphasizes also that the calyptra is fugacious, and does not remain attached to the seta: in this Minnesota plant it *does remain attached.* Two other characters of the leaf, however, agree with Limpricht's descriptions;

the reddish costa is *papillose* near the apex, and the cells of the lamina are *round-hexagonal;* also, by the strong ventral protrusion, or bulging, of the cell walls, the ventral side of the lamina is beautifully *mamillose*, as is well shown in Limpricht's figure (*l. c.*, p. 579); and the mamillose cells of the ventral side of the costa are green; the rest of the costa is yellow.

The discrepancies, then, are:

1. The papillae on the dorsal side of the leaf base are low and inconspicuous.
2. The cells of the leaf base here are only faintly yellowish.
3. The antheridia are orange-yellow instead of hyaline.
4. The stem leaves are strongly serrate only above the middle, less so from there to the base.
5. The calyptra remains attached to our plant.

This condition of things is the more interesting since Limpricht records the species "In calcareous, swampy meadows in the North German lowland, very rare, now only known from North America." After citing the few North German stations he concludes thus: "Other stations, . . . especially those from the Alpine regions, are almost all to be transferred to *Timmia bavarica*, a few to *Timmia norvegica.*"

I have seen no typical material of *Timmia megapolitana*, sensu Limpricht, and I would consider it a favor if those moss friends who have good typical material from North America with strong dorsal papillae on the leaf base, which must *not be hyaline*, with *hyaline antheridia* with stem leaves *serrate to base*, and with fugacious calyptra, would exchange some of this *good* material with me,

In conclusion, this remark: Our plant has been called *Timmia megapolitana bavarica* Brid. Limpricht places *Timmia norvegica* between *megapolitana* and *bavarica*, as a silent protest against making the latter a variety of the former. Both plants, i. e. *T. megapolitana* and *T. bavarica*, it is true, are autoicous; our plant here agrees with either. But the leaf cells in *bavarica* are "quadratisch," i. e. square, while in *megapolitana* and in our plant they are plainly hexagonal.

WINONA STATE NORMAL, WINONA. MINN.

LITTLE JOURNEYS INTO MOSSLAND

I. EARLY BRYOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES

GEORGE B. KAISER

Baedeker describes the valley of the Wissahickon Creek as "a miniature Alpine gorge." This thickly wooded region, whose naturally wild aspect has been carefully preserved, offers the botanist, particularly the cryptogamic botanist of Philadelphia, a delightful field for observation and for collecting. Hemlock, oak, birch, tulip tree, beech, red maple, box elder, and ironwood border the stream, while mica-schist, hornblende, and gneiss, where garnets are found, with occasional outcroppings of quartz, are mineralogical features. Even on the warmest days in summer, grateful shade lies cool and deep beside the north-

Straits Settlement, *see* Java.
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ERRATA

Page 5, line 27, for east read west.
Page 9, line 5, for *Barbellla* read *Barbella.*
Page 62, line 15, for *bonjeani* read *Bonjeani.*
Page 66, line 3 from bottom, for *antarctici* read *antarctica.*
Page 82, line 5 from bottom, for *Climaceum* read *Climacium.*
Page 87, line 10 from bottom, for MEGAPOLITANA read MEGAPOLITANA.